

Some of the industrial activities of the Territory are connected directly or indirectly with Sri Aurobindo Ashram which has as its adherents men and women with specialised skills. The industrial activities of the Ashram which were initially organised to utilise the skill of its inmates and to meet the requirements of the Ashram have grown into industrial enterprises.¹³³ The scope for utilising the talent available in the Ashram for the industrial development of the Territory was also stressed by the survey.

The Techno-Economic Survey of 1965 made a ten-year perspective study and recommended programmes for implementation during 1966-76 requiring a total investment of Rs. 35.29 crores. An analysis of the pattern of investment showed that the largest portion of the total investment (74 per cent) was allocated for industries. A part of this investment provided for the expansion of sugar and textile industries and for new capacities in agro industries.¹³⁴

The National Council for Applied Economic Research estimated that the total investment required for implementing the various programmes and recommendations outlined in its report at Rs. 3,529 lakhs for the decade 1966-76. But it must be noted that the years 1966-69 turned out to be the period of Annual Plans. The Territory's plan outlay on industrial schemes stood at Rs. 49.124 lakhs for the Fourth Plan. At the end of the Fourth Plan, the Territory's industrial sector stood as if poised for another forward leap into the future.

For details about 'Labour Welfare' see Chapter—XVII. Other Social Services.

V. Power

Pondicherry:

The first decade of this century witnessed the advent of electricity in Pondicherry. The Municipality in Pondicherry was authorised by the *arrêté* of 6 June 1908 to raise a loan of Rs. 64,000 from the *Caisse de Secours Mutuels des Macouas* so as to enable it to take steps to provide electricity to the town.¹³⁵ The 524 KW—D.C. power house set up by the municipality went into operation in the year 1909. Provided with diesel motors, it produced an uninterrupted current at 220 V and the town received its supply from 14 July 1909. The D.C. power produced by this unit was sufficient

for lighting the Governor's residence, some offices and a few houses in rue Dumas and rue Capucin. It is likely that the municipality had some difficulty to run the unit, for in 1920 a subvention of Rs. 2,000 is understood to have been granted to the Municipality to run the undertaking. However, in 1929 the responsibility for running the unit came to vest with the **Service de Travaux Publics**.¹³⁶ The very next year a decree was passed to regulate the system of power distribution in the town. In spite of all efforts, the undertaking did not prove very successful. Moreover, the electricity produced was hardly sufficient to meet the requirements of the whole town and the three mills. In 1941 this unit was replaced with two diesel generating sets of 375 KVA each. The power from this station was initially extended to the southern part of Pondicherry town and later to the entire town.

Following World War II, railway traffic was completely dislocated. Moreover, with the appearance of the Japanese fleet, the import of coal to Pondicherry was disrupted affecting the working of the mills. For want of coal, one mill was constrained to close down for two months. The shortage of mazout affected the irrigation works. All these brought the Territory towards the brink of an economic crisis which led to some rethinking on the part of the Administration as to the course to be adopted to meet the power famine. On 29 May 1942 the Administration sent a note to the British Government explaining the then prevailing situation in the region for their consideration. In September 1942, Colonel Platts, Chief of Electricity Department of the Madras Presidency paid a visit to Pondicherry to study the situation. After visiting the three textile mills and the municipal power house, he came to the conclusion that Pondicherry's power requirements would be more than what had been asked for and recommended the installation of a high tension line for the supply of power from British India. Under a 10-year agreement the British Government agreed to supply power of a total quantity of at least 500 KW with scope for increasing it later. The line was to be brought upto the border on the right bank of river Gingee.¹³⁷ The supply effected on 2 January 1944 was availed from a supply point at Tiruvandarkovil.¹³⁸ The power was brought by a 22 KV feeder from the Sub-station at Villupuram, although there was scope in the agreement for increasing it to 66 KV.

In 1945, the colony was authorised to build its own network and to ensure the supply of high tension power to the textile mills in the town and the pumping station and low tension power for agricultural purposes. At the same time, the running of the undertaking was entrusted to a Board of Management which consisted of four members, besides the Director of

Public Works who became its permanent member. The Board met at least once a month and was empowered to frame rules for the internal administration of the undertaking, recruitment of staff, execution of major works, etc. The Director was required to prepare an annual statement of receipts and expenditure which was to be voted by the Board and approved by the Governor. The *Trésorier-payeur* looked after the accounts.

In 1946 the demand stood at 300 KW on D.C. and 1,800 KW on A.C. The demand further increased to 2,000 KVA (1,600 KW) by 1953. The 10-year agreement was due to expire on 31 December 1953. In the meanwhile, the Madras Government expressed its inability to continue supply after 1 January 1954. The French Administration had in the meanwhile started the construction of a thermal power station of 4,900 KW. in standard capacity (derated to 2,500 KW). The power station was commissioned in May 1951. The station consisted of three secondhand steam generating sets with oil fired boilers. The water for cooling the condensers was brought in from the sea through pipes.

The Madras Government further issued a directive to *Régie de l'Electricité* to dismantle its sub-transmission lines running across Madras State from one French enclave to another. However, as merger took place within a few months, the directive was not executed.

Soon after merger, electricity was restored to Pondicherry. The operation and maintenance of electrical installations in the establishments was facilitated by the extension of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 with effect from 1 November 1954. But the main issue that cropped up soon after, related to the purchase of the power house as Article 22 of 1954 French-India agreement provided for the transfer of the power station to the Indian Government on payment. In 1955 the Administration was authorised by the Ministry of External Affaires to purchase the power house for Rs. 22.7 lakhs.¹³⁹ Since then all operations connected with the distribution of electricity in Pondicherry and Karaikal regions became part of the responsibility of the Administration. This led to the formation of the Directorate of Electricity by the *arrêté* of 23 July 1956. The total assets were valued at Rs. 39.30 lakhs as on 1 January 1954. Although the thermal station had an installed capacity of 2,500 KW, it actually produced only 1,200 KW due to the insufficient capacity of boilers used. It was hardly sufficient to meet

the growing demand for power in the region. Moreover, it was found that it would involve heavy capital expenditure to improve the power station to its full capacity of 5 MW. Hence arrangements were made to get the whole quantum of power required from the neighbouring state of Tamil Nadu.

Soon after merger which marked the penultimate year of the I Plan, more villages were electrified, more agricultural pump sets were energised and power supplied to more L.T. industries. Some parts of the town were till then fed by D.C. power. Hence the change over from DC to AC was also undertaken during this period. The demand for power rose from 1,600 KW in 1953 to 2,200 KW. by March 1956.

As part of the II Plan, the Government embarked on a programme of urban and rural electrification at a total cost of Rs. 53 lakhs. ¹⁴⁰ The supply of power which was effected through a 22 KV line from the Villupuram sub-station was not sufficient to cater to the additional load. Hence a scheme was drawn up for providing a 66 KV line from Villupuram to Pondicherry to feed a 66/22 KV sub-station at Villianur with a capacity of 10 MW. The sub-station at Villianur provided with two 5,000 KVA capacity power transformers was erected by the Government of Tamil Nadu and commissioned early in September 1957. ¹⁴¹

In 1961, the Government of India conveyed its decision to treat the set-up as a commercial undertaking within the meaning of article 59 of the Accounts Code, with effect from 1 April 1961, thus necessitating the preparation of proforma accounts. In fact the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 provides for the setting up of autonomous bodies to carry on the generation, supply and distribution of electricity in the country. However, on 25 March 1967 this Territory was granted exemption from the said provisions of the law. The exemption which was valid upto 31 March 1972 was further extended upto 31 March 1977 enabling the operations to be carried on departmentally.

Under the III Plan all the 267 census villages in Pondicherry region were electrified. Pondicherry region being at the tail-end of the supply lines from Tamil Nadu, the incoming voltage was very low as also the power factor. This effected the voltage regulation and also increased the maximum demand of the system. In order to set right this factor, the Government embarked on a scheme to erect suitable static condensers and voltage regulators and oil

circuit breakers for the feeders at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.00 lakhs under the III Plan.¹⁴² A second point of supply at Manamedu in Bahur was commissioned in March 1963. This point was fed by a 22 KV line from Panruti sub-station. Although the entire requirement of power was obtained from Tamil Nadu, the A.C. power house was retained as a stand by to meet emergencies of power shortage. However, in July 1963 the old power plant with an effective capacity of 1,000 KW was condemned and auctioned.¹⁴³

The power demand in Pondicherry region was estimated to reach 25,000 KVA by the end of the III Plan. As the capacity of the Villiyanur sub-station was found inadequate to cope up with the growing demand, a proposal to upgrade the 66/22 KV sub-station to 110 KV with a capacity of 30 MVA was included in the III Plan. The Government of Tamil Nadu also agreed to release an additional 10 MW by extending a 110 KV line from Neyveli to Panruti and thence to Pondicherry through a 22 KV line to meet the increasing power requirements of Pondicherry.¹⁴⁴ Accordingly, the construction of the 110 KV line from Panruti to Villiyanur and the construction of the 110/22 KV sub-station with three transformers of 10 MVA capacity was completed in November 1968.

An additional 22 KV feeder from Villiyanur sub-station to Pondicherry was laid and energised in February 1968. This arrangement minimised the interruption of power supply and ensured better voltage conditions in Pondicherry town.¹⁴⁵

Under the IV Plan the electrification of all the census villages (388) in the Territory was achieved much ahead of schedule. The Government then embarked on the implementation of a Master Plan to rationalise distribution both in urban and rural areas and to replace the overhead lines by underground cables in some parts of the town. The introduction of uniform tariff in Karaikal and Mahe and the introduction of spot billing system in Pondicherry town were the other improvements carried out during the period.

Pondicherry region being interspersed by Tamil Nadu territory, the 22 KV feeders starting from the supply point of 110/22 KV sub-station at Villiyanur have to pass through a long stretch of land thus, reducing the utility of feeders and the voltage. In order to improve the feeder utility

factor, reduce the purchase cost of power and obtain improved supply conditions, a proposal was included in the V Plan, to install an additional 110/22 KV sub-station in Pondicherry region with a common metering point for both the 110/22 KV sub-stations.¹⁴⁶

At the time of *de facto* merger, out of 176 villages in Pondicherry region as many as 42 had the benefit of electricity. Upto 31 March 1961, 96 more villages were electrified taking the total number of electrified villages in the region to 138. By 1966, 267 census villages in the region were extended the benefit of electricity. Under the Crash Plan launched in 1969 all the inhabited villages in the region were extended the benefit of electricity by March 1972, i.e., two years ahead of schedule.

Karaikal:

Karaikal town came to enjoy the benefit of electricity since 1935 following the agreement reached between one Gopalakrishna Iyer and the Karaikal Municipality on 6 March 1933. The power was supplied to Grand' Aldée in 1937 following an arrangement made by the Municipality with him on 21 November 1936. The Karaikal Electricity Supply Company came to be formed after the death of Gopalakrishna Iyer in 1940. An agreement was reached on 8 November 1941 with the company for the supply of hydro-electric power through a 11 KV line to the Akalanganni Water Works and for domestic consumption through a 3.3 KV line. The power was transmitted from Mettur through a 66 KV line to Tiruvarur station, from where it was brought through a 11 KV line to a pumping station and to the transformers located at Tittachcheri on the south-west border of Karaikal region. From there the power was transmitted through a 3.3 KV line to the transformers at Grand' Aldée (200 KV) and Karaikal (50 KV).¹⁴⁷ Although these agreements expired in 1958 and 1961 respectively, they were further extended upto November 1967.

Thus at the time of merger only two communes viz., Karaikal and T.R. Pattinam had the benefit of electricity. After merger, licences were issued to extend supply to the remaining four communes.¹⁴⁸ A loan of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was sanctioned to the company for extending supply to Niravi, Tirunallar and Ambagarattur.¹⁴⁹ The electrification work was completed during 1958-59.¹⁵⁰

The Karaikal Electric Supply Company was taken over by the Administration with effect from 1 December 1967 after paying the company Rs. 7.7 lakhs as compensation. This step helped to achieve rapid progress in the electrification of villages in Karaikal region.

In Karaikal the power was availed at three points of supply viz., Akalanganni, T.R. Pattinam and Ambagarattur from M/s. SMESC, Tiruchchirappalli till 15 May 1968. This concern was taken over by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board after 15 May 1968. Since then power was availed directly from the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. As these points of supply were located at considerable distance from each other, there were many complaints from the power consuming public regarding poor voltage condition. Hence the three points of supply were replaced by a 66/11 KV sub-station at Velangudi which was commissioned on 12 October 1969. A second point of supply was commissioned at Vanjiyur (fed off Nagappattinam sub-station) on 22 February 1970.¹⁵¹ But Velangudi and Vanjiyur being far off from Karaikal required lengthy 11 KV feeders. Moreover, the distance was responsible for reduced voltage conditions at the tail-end of the feeders. Considering this factor and the economical aspects and with a view to ensuring better supply conditions, a proposal was included in the V Plan to instal a 66/11 KV. sub-station in Karaikal region. ¹⁵²

Upto 1966, only 31 out of 118 census villages in the region were electrified.¹⁵³ Eight more villages were electrified upto the end of 31 March 1969.¹⁵⁴ By the end of March 1971, 56 per cent of the villages were electrified. The remaining 50 villages were electrified by 31 March 1972 under the Crash Programme launched in 1969.¹⁵⁵

Mahe :

In Mahe, the West Coast Electric Supply Co. Ltd. was issued a licence in 1955 to organise the supply and distribution of electricity in the region. The company obtained power from the Kerala State Electricity Board and distributed it in the region.¹⁵⁶ On 1 October 1968 the undertaking was paid a compensation of Rs. 2,67,705 and taken over by the Administration. Since then all matters connected with the supply and distribution of power in the region is attended to departmentally.

The power requirements of Mahe are now met by the Kerala State Electricity Board at two points of supply viz. Pallur and Mahe. The sub-station commissioned by the Kerala State Electricity Board at Badagara helps not only to meet the growing demand for power in the region but also to eliminate the low voltage conditions and frequent interruptions in the area. ¹⁵⁷

As on March 31, 1961 there were only 233 connections in the region. There were besides, three industrial services and 235 street lights.¹⁵⁸ The take-over of the Electricity Undertaking in 1968 paved the way for rapid electrification of villages and settlements inhabited by the weaker section of the population in the region. All the villages were electrified by 31 March 1970.¹⁵⁹ The scheme for electrifying a portion of Chalakkara and Cherukallai areas was completed by 2 October 1970. This included extension of supply to areas adjoining Pandakkal, Pallur, Chalakkara, Chembra and Pallur Vayal.¹⁶⁰

Yanam :

The region first received the benefit of electricity in 1956. Since then the supply and distribution of electricity in the region was looked after by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board which had an office in Yanam to attend to the works.¹⁶¹ The distribution of power was taken over by this Administration with effect from 7 June 1976.

Prospects and potentialities :

The per capita consumption of power rose from 18 units in 1954 to 95 units in 1961 on the basis of the 1961 census. This rate was higher than that prevailing in the adjoining states. The per capita consumption which stood at 148 units in 1966 increased to 232 units in 1974-75. The per capita consumption of 232 units is the highest among the states.

In 1965 the National Council for Applied Economic Research indicated the tentative future demand for power in all the four regions as follows :¹⁶²

(In MW)							
			Pondicherry	Karaikal	Mahe	Yanam	Total
1963-64	..	..	10.80	0.80	0.063	0.20	11.863
1965-66	..	..	12.00	1.05	0.12	0.26	13.43
1970-71	..	..	14.70	1.55	0.20	0.34	16.79
1975-76	..	..	19.20	2.00	0.25	0.43	21.88
1980-81	..	..	22.00	2.60	0.30	0.46	25.36

Details of the actual demand for power between 1954 and 1976 are given below :

Year			Demand (in MW)	Energy (in million units)
1954	..	..	1.70	3.00
1961	..	..	7.00	29.00
1966	..	..	12.46	60.00
1967	..	..	11.30	54.00
1968	..	..	12.62	72.00
1969	..	..	17.44	90.00
1970	..	..	17.44	88.00
1971	..	..	20.69	96.50
1972	..	..	20.91	101.20
1973	..	..	23.70	103.00
1974	..	..	28.10	108.30
1975	..	..	28.68	128.00
1976	..	..	28.12	122.60

A comparison of the above two statements will show that the actual demand had outstripped the projections of the National Council for Applied Economic Research. The phenomenal increase in demand may be attributed to the rural electrification programme and the growth of industries. Till 1966 the increase in power consumption was mainly confined to Pondicherry region. The projected demand for 1976-77 was placed at 30 MW (130 million units). It was expected to touch 200 MKWH in 1978-79 and 350 MKWH in 1983-84.¹⁶³

The power requirements of Pondicherry and Karaikal regions are obtained in bulk from the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, that of Mahe from the Kerala State Electricity Board and that of Yanam from the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board in accordance with the terms of agreements reached with the respective Governments.

The details of power purchased from the concerned Electricity Boards since 1966-67 for Pondicherry, Karaikal and Mahe regions are furnished below :*

			Pondicherry	Karaikal	Mahe
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1966-67	..	..	46,75,119.00	—	—
1967-68	..	..	51,70,623.34	1,02,815.41	—
1968-69	..	..	59,35,611.50	4,41,104.64	29,054.45
1969-70	..	..	58,58,688.17	5,66,325.90	65,826.71
1970-71	..	..	63,69,641.36	5,75,715.20	1,39,103.89
1971-72	..	..	66,20,430.20	6,19,821.20	1,02,276.30
1972-73	..	..	66,87,900.40	6,98,989.32	2,76,697.49
1973-74	..	..	73,15,373.68	7,82,703.94	3,47,390.62
1974-75	..	..	1,08,85,622.50	11,09,132.85	3,51,945.93
1975-76	..	..	1,00,68,405.49	12,64,234.35	3,89,733.06

Since the Territory depended entirely on Tamil Nadu for meeting the growing demand for power, it was recommended that the Territory which was already a member of the sub-committee for power in the Southern Zonal Council should also be associated with the Southern Regional Electricity Board and that advance action should be taken for negotiations with them so as to be assured of the power needs in time.¹⁶⁴

The possible resources for generating power in the Territory are lignite, oil and natural gas. Lignite was found at Bahur at depths varying from 62 to 91 metres below ground level and the extent of resources is not known.

* The figures upto 1970-71 have been taken from the Thirteenth report of the Estimates Committee 1971-72, p.21.

Similarly, investigations carried out by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Karaikal showed no definite prospect about the availability of oil in that region. Hence the entire power requirement of all the four regions have to be met from the adjacent states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. As a long term measure, it was proposed to set up a coal based thermal power station in Pondicherry with a capacity of 2 x 110 MW sets. A feasibility report for the power plant was prepared by the Central Electricity Authority. The matter was under consideration. The plant was expected to function on sea borne coal obtained from West Bengal.

Purchase and sale of power :

The question of determining the rates for the inter-state sale of power was entrusted to the Venugopal Committee. Although the Committee had since tendered its recommendations, no agreement has been reached on the question of obtaining power at the rates recommended by the Committee. The recommendations of Venugopal Committee in respect of rates for inter-state sale of power were circulated in 1966. The purchase price of power determined in 1965 was subsequently revised in 1974. The rates for the purchase of power from Tamil Nadu in force since 1974 are shown below :

Demand charge :

for the first 500 KVA	..	..	Rs. 8 per KVA
for the next 500 KVA	..	..	Rs. 7 per KVA
for every KVA in excess	..	..	Rs. 6 per KVA

Energy charge :

for the first one lakh units	..	..	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ paise per unit.
for the next two lakh units	..	..	5 paise per unit.
for the next five lakh units	..	..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ paise per unit.
for every unit in excess	..	..	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ paise per unit.

In addition to the demand charge and energy charge, a surcharge of 30 per cent on both the demand and energy charges and an additional surcharge of 5 per cent on the overall charges are also paid.

The power is purchased at the rate of 9 paise per unit from the Kerala State Electricity Board for distribution in Mahe region.

The power so purchased is sold at different rates for different purposes designated as general, domestic, domestic bulk, power load, agricultural, combined lighting and power lighting, public lighting and high tension. New industries enjoy concessional rates of high tension rates. The tariff rates were last enhanced with effect from 1 August 1974. The order also specified the meter charges, hire charges for ceiling fans, meter testing charges, installation testings, reconnection charges, surcharge for belated payment, etc. 165

REFERENCES :

1. K.A. Nilakanta Sastri : The Colas, Vol. II, Part I, p. 353.
2. S.P. Sen : The French in India—First Establishment and Struggle (1947), pp. 336–337.
3. A. Martineau (ED) : Mémoires de François Martin, Vol. II, p. 18.
4. R.H. Vol. VIII, p. 227.
5. François Gros (Ed.) : Historique et Statistique de Karikal, Vol. I, (1971), pp. 283–288.
6. Idem, p. 299.
7. Mireille Lobligois : Ateliers publics et Filatures privés à Pondichéry après 1816—in the Bulletin de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient, Tome LIX, pp. 9–43.
8. Idem, pp. 43–46.
9. Idem, pp. 48–75.
10. J.H. Garstin : South Arcot District Gazetteer (1878), p. 426.
11. Mireille Lobligois : op. cit., p. 93.
12. Chambre de Commerce de Pondichéry—Centenaire (1849-1949), pp. 15–17.
13. Idem, p.17.
14. Annuaire 1902, p. 190.

15. Chambre de Commerce de Pondichéry—Centenaire (1849–1949), p. 17.
16. Annuaire 1902, p. 10.
17. File No. 14–33/61–ITLS of the Bureau de l'Inspection du Travail et des Lois Sociales.
18. Pondicherry Industries News, April 1973, p. 5.
19. Annuaire 1924, p. 210.
20. Annuaire 1902, p. 193.
21. A.R. 1965–66, p. 31.
22. Annuaire 1936, p. 109.
23. The Mail, dated 13 May 1955.
24. Techno-Economic Survey of Pondicherry (1965), p. 54.
25. Second Five Year Plan 1956–61 (Peoples' Edition), p. 38.
26. Annuaire 1904, p. 217.
27. Annuaire 1866, p. 49.
28. B.O. 1903, pp. 716–717.
29. F.J. Richards : Salem District Gazetteer, Vol. I, Part I, pp. 31–32, 272–276.
30. A.R. 1956–57, p. 20.
31. Second Five Year Plan 1956–61 (Peoples' Edition), p. 38.
32. Techno-Economic Survey of Pondicherry (1965), p. 58.
33. Progress Report—Third Five Year Plan, p. 20.
34. Annual Survey of Industries, 1962–68, ad-passim.
35. Progress Report—Third Five Year Plan, p. 21.
36. Budget Speech 1972–73, p. 22.
37. Progress Report—Third Five Year Plan, p. 20.
38. The Industrial Potential Survey of Pondicherry (1972), p. 40.
39. A.R. 1960–61, p. 29.

40. The Industrial Potential Survey of Pondicherry (1972), p. 41.
41. Small-Scale Industries—Area Survey Report (1959), pp. 60–63.
42. The Industrial Potential Survey of Pondicherry (1972), p. 42.
43. Annuaire 1911–12, p. 209.
44. J. Chartres Molony : A Book of South India (1926), pp. 235–236.
45. Seven Years of Achievement 1954–1961, p. 34.
46. A.R. 1963–64, p. 38.
47. Small-Scale Industries—Area Survey Report (1959), pp. 49–54.
48. Idem, pp. 57–60.
49. The Industrial Potential Survey of Pondicherry (1972), p. 43.
50. Idem, p. 106.
51. Idem, p. 107.
52. Small-Scale Industries—Area Survey Report (1959), pp. 46–49.
53. Idem, p. 47.
54. Report on the Survey of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam for setting up Salt and Salt-based Industries (1971) (Mss.), pp. 13–14.
55. Small-Scale Industries—Area Survey Report (1959), pp. 49–52.
56. A.R. 1959–60, p. 27.
57. Small-Scale Industries—Area Survey Report (1959), pp. 55–57.
58. Techno-Economic Survey of Pondicherry (1965), p. 54.
59. Ibid.
60. A.R. 1970–71, p.80.
61. The Industrial Potential Survey of Pondicherry (1972), p. 50.
62. Census of India 1961, Vol. XXV, Part V—Handicrafts and Artisans of Pondicherry State, p. 61.
63. Study Area Profile—Pondicherry Region (1973), p. 87.

64. Ibid.
65. Second Five Year Plan 1956-61 (Peoples' Edition), pp. 38-41.
The Mail, dated 30 March 1956.
66. Progress Report—Third Five Year Plan, p. 21
67. Seven Years of Achievement 1954-61, p. 33.
68. The Industrial Estate, Tattanchavadi—An Evaluation Report, pp. 6-11.
69. The Mail, dated 11 September 1968.
70. The Industrial Potential Survey of Pondicherry (1972), pp. 83-84.
71. Seven Years of Achievement 1954-61, p. 36.
72. Progress Report—Third Five Year Plan, p. 20.
73. A.R. 1968-69, p. 49.
74. Census of India 1961, Vol. XXV, Part V, Handicrafts and Artisans of Pondicherry State, p. x.
75. Report on Handicrafts of Pondicherry (1964), Survey Report No. 62, p. 3.
76. M.D. Velayudhanar : Land & Sea Trade during the time of Ananda Rangapillai (1736-1761) in R.H., Vol. X, Tamil Section, p. 22.
77. Census of India 1961, Vol. XXV, Part V, Handicrafts and Artisans of Pondicherry State, pp. 59-60.
78. Second Five Year Plan 1956-61 (Peoples' Edition), p. 38.
79. The Industrial Potential Survey of Pondicherry (1972), p. 49.
80. Census of India 1961, Vol. XXV, Part V, Handicrafts and Artisans of Pondicherry State, p. 60.
81. Idem, pp. 55-56.
82. Idem, p. 57.
83. Idem. pp. 58-59.
84. Pondicherry Industries News, January 1973, p. 23.

85. Census of India 1961, Vol. XXV, Part V, Handicrafts and Artisans of Pondicherry State, p. 65.
86. Report on Handicrafts of Pondicherry—Report No. 63 (1964), pp. 31–32.
87. Census of India 1961, Vol. XXV, Part V, Handicrafts and Artisans of Pondicherry State, pp. 1–16.
88. Idem, pp. 18–31.
89. Pondicherry Industries News, January 1973, pp. 20–21.
90. M.V. Labernadie : *Le Vieux Pondichéry, 1673–1815* (1936) p. 260.
91. Census of India 1961, Vol. XXV, Part V, Handicrafts and Artisans of Pondicherry State, pp. 32–53.
92. J. M. et G. Casal : *Site Urbaine et Sites Funéraires des Environs de Pondichéry*, p. 35.
93. Census of India 1961, Vol. XXV, Part V, Handicrafts and Artisans of Pondicherry State, pp. 54–55.
94. Idem, p. 62.
95. Idem, p. 63.
96. Idem, pp. 58–59.
97. J.L. Racine : *Esquisse d'une Histoire Commerciale de Pondichéry jusqu'en 1954* in R.H., Tome X, p. 75.
98. M.V. Labernadie : *op. cit.* pp. 260–261.
99. A.R. 1959–60, p. 27.
100. A R. 1958–59, p. 20.
101. Small-Scale Industry—Area Survey Report (1959), p. 87.
102. Report on the Survey of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe & Yanam for setting up Salt & Salt-based Industries (1971) (Mss.), p. 16.
103. Industrial Potential Survey Report of Financial Institutions, 1972 (Mss.), p. 58.
104. Techno-Economic Survey of Pondicherry (1965), p. 49.
105. Idem, p. 50.

106. The Industrial Potential Survey of Pondicherry (1972), p. 52.
107. Idem, pp. 54-55.
108. Techno-Economic Survey of Pondicherry (1965), p. 50.
109. Idem, p. 51.
110. Ibid.
111. The Industrial Potential Survey of Pondicherry (1972), p. 20.
112. Idem, p. 53.
113. Idem, pp. 55-56.
114. Idem, p. 56.
115. Idem, p. 25.
116. Idem, p. 58.
117. Idem, p. 24.
118. Ibid.
119. Report on the Survey of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe & Yanam for setting up Salt & Salt-based Industries (1971) (Mss.), p. 65.
120. Idem, *ad-passim*.
121. Report on Livestock Census 1966 p. 10.
122. The Industrial Potential Survey of Pondicherry (1972), p. 29.
123. Techno-Economic Survey of Pondicherry (1965), pp. 53-54.
124. The Industrial Potential Survey of Pondicherry (1972), pp. 30-31.
125. Idem, p. 59.
126. Idem, p. 66.
127. Idem, pp. 66-67.
128. Idem, p. 75.
129. Idem, p. 61.

130. Techno-Economic Survey of Pondicherry (1965), p. 55.
131. Idem, pp. 56-57.
132. The Industrial Potential Survey of Pondicherry (1972), pp. 84-86.
133. Techno-Economic Survey of Pondicherry (1965), p. 47.
134. Idem, p. 74.
135. B.O. 1908, pp. 453-454.
136. J.O. 1929, pp. 871-878.
137. Rapport sur le fonctionnement de Service des Travaux Publics (1942), pp. 187-189.
138. Rapport sur le fonctionnement de Service des Travaux Publics (1943), p. 202.
139. Letter No. 1149/G.P/55, dated 3 March 1955.
140. II Five Year Plan 1956-61 (Pondicherry State), p. 35.
141. A.R. 1957-58, p. 27.
142. III Five Year Plan (Pondicherry State), p. 34.
143. A.R. 1963-64, p. 30.
144. Techno-Economic Survey of Pondicherry (1965), p. 60.
145. Budget Speech 1968-69, pp. 9-10.
146. Fifth Five Year Plan—Approach Paper, p. 66.
147. Rapport sur le fonctionnement du Service des Travaux Publics, 1940, p. 208, 1942, p. 192 and 1943, p. 204.
148. A.R. 1957-58, p. 27.
149. A.R. 1956-57, p. 29.
150. A.R. 1958-59, p. 29.
151. A.R. 1969-70, p. 69.

152. Fifth Five Year Plan—Approach Paper, p. 66.
153. A.R. 1967-68, p. 33.
154. Annual Plan 1969-70, p. 63.
155. Budget Speech 1971-72, p. 13.
156. Techno-Economic Survey of Pondicherry (1965), p. 62.
157. Annual Plan 1971-72, p. 94.
158. Seven Years of Achievement 1954-61, p. 31.
159. Annual Plan 1969-70, p. 63.
160. Annual Plan 1971-72, p. 94.
161. Techno-Economic Survey of Pondicherry (1965), p. 62.
162. Techno-Economic Survey of Pondicherry (1965), p. 66.
163. V. Sathianathan : Significant Achievements in the Power Front, in the Special Supplement to the 'Industrial Economist' dated 15 March 1976 p. 34.
164. Techno-Economic Survey of Pondicherry (1965), p. 66.
165. La Gazette de l'Etat de Pondichéry (Extraordinaire) No. 96, dated July 1974.